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ABSTRACT

This 40-item annotated bibliography is intended to introduce speech communication educators to some of the principal resources and case studies in the rhetoric of inquiry. The first two sections of the bibliography include works that explore the rhetoric of inquiry specifically. The following three sections cite theoretical works that have played a role in the development of the field. The final two sections of the bibliography deal with analyses of the discourse of entire academic fields and with case studies of specific academic discourses. The books and journal articles in the bibliography were published between 1968 and 1989. (RS)

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An Annotated Bibliography on the Rhetoric of Inquiry

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April 1990

The following bibliography is intended to introduce SCA members to some of the principal resources and case studies in the rhetoric of inquiry. The first two sections include works that explore the rhetoric of inquiry specifically. Sections three, four, and five cite theoretical works that have played a role in the development of the field. The final two sections deal with analyses of the discourse of entire academic fields and with case studies of specific academic discourses.

General Collections

Nelson, John S., Allan Megill, and Donald N. McCloskey, eds. The Rhetoric of the Human Sciences: Language and Argument in Scholarship and Public Affairs. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1987.

Includes most essays presented at the 1984 Iowa Symposium on the Rhetoric of the Human Sciences. Such disciplines as anthropology, economics, history, law, literature, mathematics, political science, psychology, theology, and women's studies are explored.

Simons, Herbert W., ed. Rhetoric in the Human Sciences. London: Sage Publications, 1989.

Collects essays originally presented at the 1986 Temple Conference on the Rhetoric of the Human Sciences. Case studies focus especially on the rhetoric of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences.

Review Articles

Lyne, John. "Rhetorics of Inquiry." Quarterly Journal of Speech 71 (1985): 65-73.

Suggests that rhetoric of inquiry might focus especially on the functions of scholarly argument, on rhetoric's ability to socialize, on the narrative and figurative dimensions of scholarly discourse, on rhetorical critique, or on rhetoric as a means of empowerment.

Nelson, John S., and Allan Megill. "Rhetoric of Inquiry: Projects and Prospects." Quarterly Journal of Speech 72 (1986): 20-37.

Traces the theoretical and philosophical foundations of the rhetoric of inquiry in various resistances toward the claims of logical empiricism and other modern philosophies of inquiry.

Simons, Herbert W. "Chronicle and Critique of a Conference." Quarterly Journal of Speech 71 (1985): 52-64.

Further reflections on the Iowa Symposium. Focuses especially on themes of relativism vs. objectivism, the problem of judging scholarship as narrative, and on the metaphor of scholarship as conversation.

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Rhetoric of Science

Campbell, Paul Newell. "The *Personae* of Scientific Discourse." Quarterly Journal of Speech 61 (1975): 391-405.

Argues that every scientific discourse implies a *persona*. Contends that this conclusion stands at odds with the assumptions that science strives for objectivity, prediction, and control.

Melia, Trevor. "And Lo the Footprint . . . Selected Literature in Rhetoric and Science." Quarterly Journal of Speech 70 (1984): 303-12.

Reviews three works that create the possibility of a rhetorical study of scientific knowledge: Kline's Mathematics: The Loss of Certainty, Munévar's Radical Knowledge, and Weimer's Notes on the Methodology of Scientific Research.

Overington, Michael A.. "The Scientific Community as Audience: Toward a Rhetorical Analysis of Science." Philosophy and Rhetoric 10 (1977): 143-61.

Argues for a rhetoric of science that proceeds from the study of how individuals acquire the authority to speak as scientists to the study of how scientists become audiences of colleagues who judge scientific argument.

Simons, Herbert W. "Are Scientists Rhetors in Disguise? An Analysis of Discursive Processes within Scientific Communities," In Eugene E. White, ed. Rhetoric in Transition: Studies in the Uses of Rhetoric. University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1980, 115-30.

Explores the ramifications of treating scientific discourse as rhetoric by constructing a debate on the questions of whether scientific discourse differs from other forms of rhetoric and whether scientists actually use deceptive rhetorical practices.

Wander, Philip C. "The Rhetoric of Science." Western Journal of Speech Communication 40 (Fall 1976): 226-35.

Justifies rhetorical study of science by appealing to the role of science in public policy and the deference to scientific authority in contemporary culture.

Weimer, Walter B. "Science as a Rhetorical Transaction: Toward a Nonjustificational Conception of Rhetoric." Philosophy and Rhetoric 10 (1977): 1-29.

Argues against "justificationism," or the view that knowledge must be certain.

Ziman, John M. Public Knowledge: An Essay Concerning the Social Dimension of Science. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968.

One of the first arguments for an explicitly rhetorical conception of science. Contends that science is distinguished by the requirement for consensus among its practitioners.

Epistemics of Communication

Booth, Wayne C. Modern Dogma and the Rhetoric of Assent. The University of Notre Dame, Ward-Phillips Lectures in English Language and Literature, Vol. V. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1974.

Seeks to overturn modernism's commitments to certainty and systematic doubt. Suggests a rhetoric of "systematic assent" that recognizes the role of rhetoric in constituting the self and in providing usable grounds for assent in scholarship and public argument.

Fisher, Walter R. Human Communication as Narration: Toward a Philosophy of Reason, Value, and Action. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1987.

Argues that all human communication, including philosophical and technical discourse, can best be understood in narrative terms.

Fuller, Steve. Social Epistemology. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1988.

Argues that failures of communication are the major source of conceptual change, and that the major episodes in the history of the sciences are the collective unintended consequences of inquirers' actions.

Schrag, Calvin O. "Rhetoric Resituated at the End of Philosophy." Quarterly Journal of Speech 71 (1985): 164-74.

Seeks a hermeneutical rapproachment between rhetoric and philosophy in the aftermath of the deconstruction of "foundationalist" philosophy and the "epistemological paradigm."

Willard, Charles Arthur. Argumentation and the Social Grounds of Knowledge. University: University of Alabama Press, 1983.

Treats argumentation as the proper context in which the justification of knowledge claims is to be understood, with special references to the problem of relativism and argument "fields."

Sociology of Science

Barnes, Barry, and David Edge, eds. Science in Context: Readings in the Sociology of Science. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1982.

A series of previously-published essays collected to reveal both the theoretical and philosophical origins of the sociology of science and the results of some current work.

Knorr-Cetina, Karin D., and Michael Mulkay, eds. Science Observed: Perspectives on the Social Study of Science. London: Sage Publications, 1983.

Collects original essays that attempt to reveal the methodological and theoretical diversity among sociologists of science.

Latour, Bruno, and Steve Woolgar, eds. Laboratory Life: The Construction of Scientific Facts, 2nd ed. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986.

Contains ethnographic study of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies; focuses especially on the interpersonal and institutional processes whereby scientific ideas become "facts." In the Postscript, added to the 1986

edition, the authors disavow both "social" and "cognitive" explanations of science.

Mulkay, Michael. The Word and the World: Explorations in the Form of Sociological Analysis. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1985.

Uses textual forms unusual to sociology, such as dialogue and dramatic writing, to explore the formal and informal discourse of a debate within the field of biochemistry.

The Rhetoric of Specific Academic Fields

Ashcraft, Richard. "Economic Metaphors, Behavioralism, and Political Theory: Some Observations on the Ideological Uses of Language." Western Political Quarterly 30 (1977): 313-28.

Explores the use of economic metaphors in mainstream political theory as a linguistic and ideological strategy used to circumvent criticism of capitalism.

Davis, Philip, and Reuben Hersch. The Mathematical Experience. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1981.

Illustrates through brief essays diverse understandings of the field of mathematics, revealing the ambiguities and contingencies of mathematical proof as well as the fallibility of mathematical truth.

Geertz, Clifford. Works and Lives: The Anthropologist as Author. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1988.

Uses rhetorical analysis of several classics of anthropology to show how anthropologists constitute themselves as reliable observers.

Klemm, David E. "Toward a Rhetoric of Postmodern Theology: Through Barth and Heidegger." Journal of the American Academy of Religion 45 (1987): 443-69.

Introduces rhetorical thinking to academic theology by analyzing the use of the four master tropes in the works of Barth and Heidegger.

LaCapra, Dominick. History and Criticism. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1985.

Explores, in the first essay, the entailments of a rhetorical approach to history in contrast to the prevailing "documentary model" of historical scholarship.

McCloskey, Donald N. The Rhetoric of Economics. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1985.

Presents an extended recommendation for and illustration of the rhetorical study of economics. Case studies of economic texts illustrate the use of figures in even the modernists' economic discourse as well as the rhetorics of quantification and significance tests.

Nelson, John S. "Political Theory as Political Rhetoric," In John S. Nelson, ed., What Should Political Theory Be Now?: Essays from the Shambaugh Conference on Political Theory. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1983, 169-240.

Uses the rhetorical tradition as a standpoint for criticizing the many sources and styles of recent political theory, e.g., objectivism, scientism, rationalism, academism.

White, Hayden. Metahistory: The Historical Imagination in Nineteenth-Century Europe. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973.

Analyzes the nineteenth century's major historians from a literary point of view with special reference to their different narrative structures and organizing tropes.

White, James Boyd. Heracles' Bow: Essays on the Rhetorics and Poetics of Law. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1985.

Treats American law as "constitutive rhetoric" by exploring its relationship to other rhetorical communities depicted in the works of Sophocles, Aeschylus, Plato, Gibbon, and others.

Case Studies of Specific Academic Discourses

Bazerman, Charles. Shaping Written Knowledge: Essays in the Growth, Form, Function, and Implications of the Scientific Article. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1988.

Argues for the application of a rhetorical model to the experimental scientific report.

Brown, Richard Harvey. "Rhetoric and the Science of History: The Debate Between Evolutionism and Empiricism as a Conflict of Metaphors." Quarterly Journal of Speech 72 (1986): 148-61.

Treats the longstanding debate between the evolutionary, teleological historians and the empiricist historians as a conflict between the metaphors of organism and mechanism.

Campbell, John Angus. "Scientific Revolution and the Grammar of Culture: The Case of Darwin's Origin." Quarterly Journal of Speech 72 (1986): 351-76.

Shows how Darwin's rhetorical success in The Origin of Species is partly attributable to his ability to make his theory comport with the prevailing "grammar" of science, natural theology, even though the theory itself seems to overturn natural theology.

Gieryn, Thomas F. "Boundary-Work and the Demarcation of Science from Non-Science: Strains and Interests in Professional Ideologies of Scientists." American Sociological Review 48 (1983): 781-95.

Explores the ways scientists have used a rhetoric of "boundary-work" to separate their activities from religion, technology, and "pseudo-science." Also shows how similar strategies help protect scientists from unwanted governmental or industry control.

Gross, Alan G. "On the Shoulders of Giants: Seventeenth-Century Optics as an Argument Field." Quarterly Journal of Speech 74 (1988): 1-17.

Contrasts Newton's unsuccessful early writings on optics with his later, more successful Optiks, showing that Newton's optical theory and the

experimental method itself triumphed only once. Newton has made his theory appear continuous with established Cartesian optics.

Gusfield, Joseph R. "The Literary Rhetoric of Science: Comedy and Pathos in Drinking Driver Research." American Sociological Review 41 (1976): 16-34.

Illustrates the possibilities of a rhetorical understanding of social science with an examination of a representative research report on drinking and driving. Shows that while the form of the scientific article persuades partly because of its claim not to do so, the article actually constructs the drunk driver as a social deviant.

Halloran, S. Michael, and Annette Norris Bradford. "Figures of Speech in Rhetoric of Science and Technology," In Robert Connors et al., eds., Essays on Classical Rhetoric and Modern Discourse. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1984, 179-92.

Reviews the tradition of rejection of figurative expression in theories of science and scientific discourse, and recommends wider recognition of the figurative dimension of language among teachers of scientific and technical writing.

Landau, Misia. "Human Evolution as Narrative." American Scientist 72 (1984): 262-68.

Uses a simple structural model to analyze the narratives of human evolution in the works of several early twentieth century paleoanthropologists, finding that they differ with respect to their organization of terrestriality, bipedalism, and the developments of language and civilization.

Lessl, Thomas M. "Heresy, Orthodoxy, and the Politics of Science." Quarterly Journal of Speech 74 (1988): 18-34.

Examines the public discourse of scientists defending themselves against the "scientific creationists," who threaten public support for the theory of evolution.

Lyne, John. "Ways of Going Public: The Projection of Expertise in the Sociobiology Controversy," In David Zarefsky, Malcolm O. Sillars, and Jack Rhodes, eds., Argument in Transition: Proceedings of the Third Summer Conference on Argumentation. Annandale, VA: Speech Communication Association, 1983.

Outlines three general stances toward the relationship between rhetoric and knowledge and finds that each applies to a different audience addressed by the sociobiologist.

Lyne, John, and Henry F. Howe. "'Punctuated Equilibria': Rhetorical Dynamics of a Scientific Controversy." Quarterly Journal of Speech 72 (1986): 132-47.

Reveals the difficulties encountered by paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould when his evolutionary theory of "punctuated equilibria" reached audiences outside his own discipline and outside the academy.

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